

M. CAMOIN, COMMANDER,
is now receiving cargo, and will be despatched to Noumea
from the M. M. Company's Wharf, Circular Quay, on
SATURDAY, the 10th SEPTEMBER, at 12 O'CLOCK
NOON.

—

For freight or passage apply to
M. BLANC, Principal Agent,
15 Macquarie-place.

GEOR. W. ARTHUR, ALBION WHARF.

STEAM TO SHELLHARBOR and GERRING-
GONG.—S.S. PETERBOROUGH leaves the Calcedo-
nia Wharf, THIS NIGHT, at 9. No cargo received after
All freights paid in Sydney. JOHN AUBIN, Agent.

RICHMOND RIVER.—S.S. Wyoming, early.
Cargo received daily Yeager's Wharf, Fremont.

OSFORD and Brisbane Water.—S.S. MIDGET
leaves Point Hip Wharf Tuesday and Friday, 8 a.m.

and, if so required by notice in writing from the said
creditor are to come in and prove their said debts or
claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such
notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the
benefit of any distribution made before such debts are
paid.

Witness my hand and seal of office this eighth day of September, 1902.

Geo. B. BOBSON,
Judge.

BLACK UMBRELLA taken by mistake Master
labors' meeting, Saturday. Please return to Secretary.
FOUND, CANARY. Owner can have same by
applying Milford, Cambridge-st., North Shore.
FOUND in yard, Retriever Pup. Owner de-
scribe and pay advertize. Apply Maudslowtown P.O.
STRAYED into my place Bay MARE, unbroken,
gray tail, no shoes. Clayton, Australia-st., Coney Island.

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UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS
CLOSING TO THE RAILWAY STATION.
LYON FLOOMING, Lining, and Weather
Boards, cheapest in Sydney.
A. BURNS, Baltic Wharf.
ANTED, about 50,000 Bricks delivered to Old
Framers, Comperdown. 115 Old Framers-st., N.S.

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WASHINGTON 2. SOUL and CO.,
 111 Broadway, N.Y.
GENTLEMEN'S SPRING NECKWEAR
 RA CHOICE COLOURINGS. PERFECTLY
 NEW SHAPES.
 Showing a **SPLENDID ASSORTMENT** of all
 the **LATEST STYLES.**
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

the Most Economical and Durable.

Guinness's First Quality Stout, 2s
Guinness's Special Quality Stout, 2s 6d
Guinness's Special Quality Stout, 2s 6d

Name sent Post Free to all parts of Australia.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY,
ORIENT CLOTHING,
Opposite the General Post Office, Sydney.

PERMITATION TO THE MOUNTAIN

FOR JUSTICE.

JURISDICTION OF DISTRICT COURT.
deputation, consisting of Messrs. J. H. Goodell, Friend, and Erhardt (Groth and Co.), representing nearly all the merchants of Sydney, was yesterday morning introduced to the Minister for Justice, Mr. H. E. O'Connor, by Mr. J. Macintosh, L.C., with the view of bringing under notice certain grievances which the mercantile community were under in respect of the jurisdiction of District Courts.

Mr. ERHARDT said that their special complaint was that the law did not enable them to proceed in Sydney against a debtor residing in the country for debts purchased in Sydney, and as a result merchants and others were obliged to write off the accounts. **THEY WERE** obliged to write off the accounts.

able to go to the country with witnesses, owing to the great expense that would be incurred, and the fact that the witnesses were deceased. If the amount was under £20, the Government would not pay the expenses of proving it more than the debt, and it frequently happened that the witnesses were so poor that the case did not come on after the plaintiff had paid the trouble and expense of having his witnesses sworn. In such cases, the Government was not concerned, and the witnesses happened that when the verdict was returned, it was not in the defendant's favor, and the plaintiff was left with nothing, and the merchant lost what he had advanced, but the expenses he incurred in the litigation. Mr. O'Connor: That difficulty might arise against ERNAST, said he was in Dublin, in Xympos, and he would not be able to go to the country, and the case might be tried at either the expense of the Government or the plaintiff, and the Government would not pay the expenses of proving it more than the debt, and it frequently happened that the witnesses were so poor that the case did not come on after the plaintiff had paid the trouble and expense of having his witnesses sworn. In such cases, the Government was not concerned, and the witnesses happened that when the verdict was returned, it was not in the defendant's favor, and the plaintiff was left with nothing, and the merchant lost what he had advanced, but the expenses he incurred in the litigation. Mr. O'Connor: That difficulty might arise against

the plaintiff, when he won the case, would be made to pay anything for the defendant's costs. They were dealt with at once, there would, at least, be the chance of his recovering some portion of his costs.

Dr. GODDARD said that the merchants felt it a disadvantage to go to the Supreme Court to bring a promissory note, as they had to pay the costs, and that unless they went to the Supreme Court, they would not recover the costs. They felt that any man who brought goods to Sydney should be liable to be sued for a promissory note, and that there should be no costs, he had always been under the impression that he could not recover his costs.

Dr. GODDARD said in the law. There is an Act in England which applies to proceedings whether in the Supreme Court or District Court, and that is the Act in relation to the costs in defending a case for a dishonoured promissory note, or to choose the defendant has to make an affidavit, but he is not bound to do so.

Dr. GODDARD said he knew that the defense "was not a promissory note," and was often entered with regard to promissory notes.

Dr. GODDARD said that that defense should be allowed. A man should have to swear he did not sign the promissory note, that he received no consideration, or that it was not his note.

Dr. FERRIS said that the residents of Sydney could be very glad if the law gave them the same protection as that which is given to the residents of living in one country could sue a man who had been living in another country, as in the Act of 1862, in the Act the county of Queensland was intended to have been expressly excluded from the scope of that Act.

Dr. ENRIK said that the other day Judge Macdonald had stated that there was no law in this country which made it necessary for a man to sign a promissory note, and that the law of a dishonoured promissory note, but in one case

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

7th instant, passed Seal Rocks at 1.30 p.m. same day, and that cooks and stewards are not necessary in the

[illegible]

having announced Richard Pope.
 The National Council of the
 Hill received yesterday, Mr. Hume said that
 was justified in fighting for his home, his
 and his breed. If the Government did not
 a statement of the dispute by arbitration,
 be sorry for it.
 Mr. HENRY said that the best plan
 workers throughout New South Wales was
 to the tools "and appeal to their sense
 Mr. DAVES moved adjournment of the
 Assembly yesterday to call attention to
 connected with the maritime difficulty. Ex-
 cept complaint was that during strike the
 mill workers were to incompetent man to
 sailors or fishermen.
 SEVERAL members contributed to the debate.
 Mr. SKE, in reply on behalf of the
 the management, and the National Council
 ministered. He promised to endeavour to
 the deficiencies in the Seamen's Act.
 The Times states that it is rumored that
 of the Government, and other companies are in
 strike, owing to the suspension of the London
 General Bank.
 A MEMORANDUM has been issued by the
 urging the reconciliation of the National
 as the Nationalists have surrendered the
 pendence.
 The Sultan of Turkey has crushed the
 revolt in the province of Ictema in Arabia.
 The Government has ordered the
 of the Government.
 Hamburg. Seven hundred corpses re-
 buried.
 M. PARETIS claims that his anti-
 vaccine has proved an absolute success in
 the treatment of the disease, and has
 prove that the treatment is suitable for
 beings.
 The City of Melbourne Building Society
 is on Saturday.
 Sir SAUL SAMPSON, Agent-General for
 South Wales, on behalf of the Government
 officials, has applied to the Marquis of
 the Marquis to grant the right of New
 Wales to crown silver in Australia.
 The records of the claim are that the
 fields is the parent colony, and owns the
 Wales.
 The demand has created great
 official circles, as Victoria never expressed
 attitude on the question. It is not expected
 the claim has the slightest chance of suc-
 cess.
 The Trades Union Congress sitting at
 of the Legislature, and the approval of the
 tion of the qualification for Parliamentar-
 olics to three months' residence.
 It also received that bona fide co-
 operation be extended in a productive
 tributing sense.
 The Congress also instructed the Parlia-
 committee to prepare a scheme whereby
 dependent labour representation might be
 of the Legislature with the financial diffi-
 culty.
 The British Postal authorities have pro-
 Mr. W. B. Percival, Agent-General for
 Zealand, to reconsider their recent re-
 sults, and to consider the possibility of
 land mails by the American and Pacific
 routes.
 It is understood that Dr. Renwick, Ex-
 Commissioner for New South Wales
 has received a resolution approving of the
 honour of knighthood.
 Two whaling vessels have sailed from
 for a cruise in the Antarctic seas. They
 between the maritimes of Greenwich and
 sailing.
 The Board of Trade returns for Aug-
 that during that month the imports into the
 Kingdom increased by £2,000,000, with
 exports decreased by £200,000.
 It is reported that Moore is in the
 about 20,000 men in the Katanga region
 Upper Congo, and this force is said to be
 well equipped. A strong force is being
 cope with this chieftain in connection with
 recent outbreak.
 The death of John Grenville Whit-
 Quaker poet, is announced.
 The subscription of the National Geo-
 graphism Society, in London, a collection of
 was shown which had been sent from
 Zealand preserved in ice. One of them re-
 sulted in a model, and several were
 taken.
 YESTERDAY'S sitting of the Legislative
 only lasted a quarter of an hour. The Dis-
 conduct Bill and the Coroners' Jurisdiction
 Bill were the only business transacted.
 made orders of the day for Wednesday.
 At a large public meeting held at New-
 Wednesday evening a motion was made
 expressing the opinion, that the water-
 works should be adequately served by
 construction of a light line of railway from
 to Eden, as advocated by Sir Henry Parkes.
 YESTERDAY Mr. Justice Manning de-
 his recusal in the case of the
 Hill Tin-mining Company, Limited, &
 W. Ingalls. His Honor ruled that the
 contract of the
 of the water-works section 27 of the Companies
 was bad, and therefore the shareholders
 as to fully and partly paid up were
 liable in full on the shares not paid up.
 The meeting held at Newmarket yesterday
 resolutions were passed protesting against
 the value put upon the waterworks in the
 and the consequent heavy expenditure
 which had been entailed by their
 management.
 The Grota miners have decided to
 manager of the mine to have an inspection
 of the mine, and to report on the
 In view of a possible outbreak of cholera
 city, the Mayor has adopted special mea-
 the prevention of an epidemic form of
 cholera.
 The eighth annual show and fern
 held at Gosford yesterday, and was visited
 by Governor.
 This yields supply of American wheat
 has been in a satisfactory situation.
 OAKS was beaten for the St. Ledger
 mile from home, and was placed fifth
 of the race.
 Fleche won by two lengths in 3 minutes
 2 seconds.
 YESTERDAY afternoon the Earl and Countess
 Hopkinson and party left Melbourne for
 on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Jersey.
 The sentence of death passed upon John
 for poisoning Sampson yesterday, was
 which has been executed to imprisonment
 for life.
 A meeting of the Victorian Executive
 of yesterday the Acting Railway Commis-
 sioner was appointed for a further term
 of months.
 In Victoria yesterday an Order in Coun-
 seal proclaiming the ports of Arabia, Egypt,
 the European countries, and the
 of the Postmaster-General has adopted a
 scale of fees for private telephone lines.
 Last night Mr. Lyne left for Mudge-
 he intends to speak upon railway construction
 at Mudgee.
 The additional regulations in connection
 the Trades Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration
 Act were issued yesterday.
 YESTERDAY the Minister for Works
 announced that the Government had
 the cable tramway from King-street to
 street, the amount of the tender being
 The work is to be completed by the 20th
 inst.
 The Customs receipts yesterday amounted
 to £10,304. Towards this the 10 per cent
 valorem duty contributed £1638, and the
 rest £4125.
 Another Parliamentary week
 passed, and what it has to show for
 may be found in three or four
 of adjournment. Yesterday the
 given up the subject of the
 business affairs of a life association,
 Wednesday was occupied
 a bitter debate on the strike
 Broken Hill, and last night was
 rambling speech on the
 of the strike, and a slender audience,
 depending directly in the shipping
 All that was to be said of a public
 nature on this subject might have
 said in a few minutes. Apart from
 monetary aid, the Government
 would need to say anything at
 depopulation from the Seamen's Union
 the Trades and Labour Council had
 what representations it desired to
 a Minister early in the day.
 It appeared to be felt that something more

that is represented by the nationalised were made as the pure business, there are advocates of the management of State bank. Whether or not it would be sound policy to follow their advice, it would be better to nationalise the banks that have taken up their business and attained success by the aid of the State by means of State effort and at private risk. The transaction could only be effected honestly by buying up their shares. There is much similarity in the principle underlying both cases. At present the State has a character of honesty to maintain before the world; and for that reason, not to mention others, the proposed anachronism.

Another proposal is that there should be a compulsory condition of the State to supply voluntary disaster relief not only of the conditions of times, but of the tendencies of human nature. If "one man may lead a horse to water, but twenty cannot make him drink," the Government might be urged by saying that the Government might compel men to take counsel too; but no Government could make men agree where their interests were in conflict—unless by depriving them of their right of personal choice. If there were a compulsory condition on the mineowners to carry on operations at a loss, or the Government to go on working on terms of which they were dissatisfied, the State would be compulsion by the State they would slaves.

The Government has been blamed for suspending the labour conditions, and it has been said that, if this suspension had not been made, the strike would have been brought to an end. The theory has been built up on a misunderstanding or a misrepresentation of the facts. A refusal to suspend the labour conditions would have entailed the proslavery of the mineowners. The strike might have been fulfilled, and these thousands of misguided men have been thrown in vain for a renewal of the employment they had accepted of on their own terms. The Government had refrained from engaging new men at their place. Reliance upon this measure to ensure success has been as devoid as the trust placed in the confidence of the mineowners that the mine would collapse. The Government had yielded to pressure and had suspended the labour conditions.

It is sufficiently clear now that the recess pressure in that direction was applied. As Mr. Darrow has explained, the Government had no power to enforce the labour conditions unless it was a safe course to take, and that the owners could not get the labour they would require, a reasonable conciliation or arbitration would have been the result. That the Government's mistaken view of the case does not alter the character of the application to the Government, for that was obviously founded upon the belief that the adverse measures proposed would be successful. But that is equivalent to saying that the Government was urged to coerce the mineowners into a resort to arbitration against their will. What an inconsistency here placed before us! The character of the Government would have been that Government ought to be destroyed, apparently, but had not been. The desired, apparently, was a zealous utility—all on one side.

The curious fact here presents itself, that the Government has no power to protect of unionism. For years past we have been hearing of an inconsistency about unionism as a gospel, but hardly as a gospel of life and peace. The talk has been of the Government's failure to enforce affiliation, and finally of the federal labour under conditions and an organization that would enable it to exercise supreme control. With freedom left on the throne, employers would be left to maintain their personal liberty of action would be deprived of workers left to starve. Unionism has no arrived at that position of authority which would make it a power to be feared by the State; and, therefore, if the Government is asked, in effect, to put it during the time of its growth. The point to be kept steadily in view by the Government is its duty to protect the principle that, unless it discharge its duty efficiently, its own authority, which holds in the interest not of a single man but of the whole community, will jeopardsy.

The position of the Government in a strong force of police to B. Hill has manifestly received approval from the majority in the House, and indeed, from the members as a body. The notion, however, still is persistent, with some force, that the Government, in fact, in sending up the smaller additional force some time ago—the Government violated that neutrality which it owes to the miners. The theory is that the Government would have made no such move if it had not been for the fact that the miners had been actively looked on by another body of men in the neighbourhood of the mines, having cut themselves adrift from all connection with the mines, and establishing their own way of management, and that the Government, in order to preserve its power of control over management, creating a state of barring access to them, and assuming right of interference which is not asserted by the Government itself. Only to talk about the neutrality of the Government in a situation like this. The Government is responsible for the maintenance of order and the protection of individual liberty under the law against lawless invasion. The merits of the original proposal are not in question. It is a matter. If the Government had stood without taking measures for the protection of individual liberty against lawless invasion, it would have shown neutrality, but gross partnership. The tardiness of the Government may be seen in the late scandals at Homestead and Idaho, in the United States.

We do not know if the "past economy and retrenchment" is in existence, or if that bright ideal has, so many more, been consigned to Parliamentary rubbish-heap. If it exists, and still cherishes the old hope of the Government, it might be worth its while to give attention to the annual report of the Public Works Department, an abstract of which we publish elsewhere. This course, our great spending department, has offered the greatest scope for work of the economical reformer. The year the party we have referred to laboured itself at the outset of the labour by declaring that it would not support the Government's action on public works. Whether or not the economy grows vider and more and

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Baldness may be prevented, and a thick growth of hair stimulated, by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation also restores the natural color to gray hair, and renders it soft, pliant, and glossy.—(ADVE.)

